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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Krystle Joy Flanders,

Plaintiff,

v.

Thunder Mountain Lodge No. 2475, Loyal
Order of Moose, and David Plante and Penny
Plante, a married couple,

Defendants.

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Krystle Joy Flanders, by and through undersigned counsel, for her Complaint against Defendants alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Krystle Joy Flanders is an individual resident of Pima County, Arizona, and, at all relevant times herein, an “employee” of Defendants..

2. Defendant Thunder Mountain Lodge No. 2475, Loyal Order of Moose (“Thunder Mountain”) is a unincorporated employee association and/or fraternal society doing business as a 501(c)(8) tax exempt entity domestic nonprofit corporation associated with Moose International, authorized to do business and doing business in Arizona, and an “employer” of Plaintiff at all relevant times herein.

3. Defendant David Plante is the Administrator of Thunder Mountain and a married resident of Pima County, Arizona.

4. David Plante also stood in the status of an “employer” of Plaintiff within the



1 meaning and purposes of all relevant statutes at all times material to this action, in that he
2 exercised daily economic control over Plaintiff's (and other employees') employment.

3 5. Defendant Penny Plante is David Plante's wife and is named herein solely for
4 community property purposes.

5 6. At all times pertinent to this Complaint, Thunder Mountain's management officials
6 were acting within the course and scope of their employment with Thunder Mountain; and as a
7 result thereof, Defendant Thunder Mountain is responsible and liability is imputed for the acts
8 and omissions of its management officials, as alleged herein, under the principle of *respondeat*
9 *superior*, agency, and/or other applicable law.

10 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11 7. This Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine this action and to grant the relief
12 requested pursuant to article 6 § 14(1) of the Arizona Constitution. Venue is proper in this Court
13 as all acts alleged herein occurred in Pima County, Arizona.

14 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

15 8. Defendants operate a fraternal Lodge associated with Moose International.

16 9. Ms. Flanders worked in 2020 as a server for Defendants at their lodge restaurant
17 and also at outside events.

18 10. On or about December 1, 2020, a co-worker of Ms. Flanders texted her that she had
19 COVID-19-like symptoms.

20 11. Ms. Flanders notified Mr. Plante and he and the co-worker were in agreement that
21 the co-worker would obtain a COVID-19 test.

22 12. On December 4, 2020, the co-worker showed up for work without having taken a
23 test.

24 13. On December 5, 2020, the Defendants hosted a charity golf tournament, where no
25 recommended CDC guidelines (i.e. masks, social distancing, regular sanitizing) for handling
26 COVID-19 were followed.

27 14. Prior to the event, Mr. Plante announced that the Lodge and its members and
28 employees were not going to follow CDC guidelines unless they received an official warning of



1 some kind.

2 15. The sick co-worker worked this event along with Ms. Flanders and others.

3 16. On December 7, 2020, a Lodge member informed Ms. Flanders that she had tested
4 positive for COVID-19 and had exposed Ms. Flanders and others at the Lodge.

5 17. Ms. Flanders immediately made an appointment to be tested, and attempted to
6 contact Mr. Plante by phone and by text to let him know that she had been exposed.

7 18. Mr. Plante contacted Ms. Flanders and instructed her to work her shift as normal,
8 to log her temperature, and to “keep it between us,” or words to that effect.

9 19. During her shift that evening, Ms. Flanders noticed the husband of the member who
10 had tested positive entering the Lodge.

11 20. She immediately contacted Mr. Plante, who gave her permission to ask the husband
12 to leave.

13 21. She did so, and proceeded to sanitize wherever he had been the best that she could.

14 22. Ms. Flanders went home that night and began to self-quarantine.

15 23. On December 9, 2020, she was tested to see if she had COVID-19.

16 24. She texted Mr. Plante that she was developing symptoms and had already arranged
17 to have her next shift covered.

18 25. On December 11, 2020, her test results came back positive.

19 26. She posted the result on Facebook.

20 27. Mr. Plante called and frantically demanded that she take the post down, presumably
21 for fear it would alarm the other Lodge members and hurt business.

22 28. Ms. Flanders reluctantly agreed to remove the post.

23 29. On December 12, Ms. Flanders engaged in further communications with Mr. Plante,
24 letting him know that other members were letting her know that they too had contracted COVID-
25 19 and that maybe he should get tested.

26 30. He instructed her to, *inter alia*, mind her own business.

27 31. Ms. Flanders filed a report with the Pima County Health Department out of concern
28 for the other members and employees at the Lodge.



1 32. On December 22, Ms. Flanders texted Mr. Plante that she was no longer positive
2 for the virus but still suffering symptoms and could not work.

3 33. On December 29, Ms. Flanders notified Mr. Plante that she was ready to come back
4 to work.

5 34. She also notified him of two missing days of pay from December 6 and 7 from her
6 paycheck.

7 35. Mr. Plante responded that she was being placed on “on-call” status only and would
8 be considered a “temporary” employee from that time forward.

9 36. Ms. Flanders responded that she would be getting a lawyer involved.

10 37. On December 31, 2020, she notified Mr. Plante and Linda Pearce, the bookkeeper
11 responsible for HR and payroll, that under federal law she was supposed to receive sick time for
12 the hours missed during her bout with COVID-19.

13 38. She also inquired about future employment and her missing days of pay from
14 December 6-7.

15 39. The bookkeeper answered saying that she had already been paid through
16 December 7.

17 40. Ms. Flanders sent a picture of her paystub showing the period ending as of
18 December 5 and reiterated her inquiry.

19 41. She received no further response.

20 42. Another employee was hired to work the shifts that Ms. Flanders would have
21 willingly worked.

22 43. She was never called for employment by Defendants again.

23 44. Defendants materially changed Ms. Flanders’ employment status on December 29,
24 2020, and effectively discharged her on that date.

25 45. Upon information and belief, the need for paid sick time and/or Ms. Flanders’
26 unavailability for work due to her diagnosis and quarantine were the reasons Defendants fired her.

27 46. Upon information and belief, Defendants counted Ms. Flanders’ job in applying for
28 and receiving Paycheck Protection Program loans or other government financial assistance



1 programs provided during the pandemic.

2 47. Upon information and belief, Defendants have failed to post the required notices to
3 employees under the Family First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), the EPSLA, and
4 Arizona's Paid Sick Time Law.

5 48. All conditions precedent necessary to the filing of this lawsuit have been performed
6 or have occurred.

7 **COUNT ONE - UNPAID WAGES**

8 49. By reference hereto, Plaintiff hereby incorporates the preceding paragraphs.

9 50. Plaintiff worked for two days for which she was inexplicably not paid.

10 51. Her compensation constitutes "wages" – non-discretionary amounts for which
11 Plaintiff as an employee had a reasonable expectation to be paid. A.R.S. § 23-350.

12 52. Defendants, an employer, failed to promptly pay wages due and owing Plaintiff, their
13 employee, in violation of A.R.S. §§ 23-353 and 23-355.

14 53. Defendants failed to act in good faith and lack reasonable justification for failing to
15 pay Plaintiff.

16 54. Defendants' failure to pay has caused Plaintiff damages, including treble damages
17 under A.R.S. § 23-355.

18 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION - EMERGENCY PAID SICK LEAVE ACT**
19 **DISCRIMINATION**

20 55. By reference hereto, Plaintiff hereby incorporates the preceding paragraphs.

21 56. The FFCRA included the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, Pub L. 116-127 §§ 5101,
22 *et seq.*, <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ127/PLAW-116publ127.pdf> (not codified in
23 the USC).

24 57. The EPSLA provides that employers shall provide up 80 hours of paid leave when
25 the leave is because "(2) The employee has been advised by a health care provider to self-
26 quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19; [or] (3) The employee is experiencing
27 symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis." *Id.* § 5102(a).

28 58. The required amount of pay is defined as the employee's regular rate of pay up to a



1 maximum of \$511 per day. *Id.* § 5510(5).

2 59. The EPSLA applies to both Plaintiff as a qualifying “employee” and Defendants as
3 qualifying “employers.”

4 60. The EPSLA forbids employers from requiring the use of “other paid leave” – such
5 as paid leave under Arizona’s Paid Sick Time statutes – before using the 80 hours provided under
6 the EPSLA. *Id.* § 5102(e)(2)(b).

7 61. The EPSLA also forbids employers to “discharge, discipline, or in any other manner
8 discriminate against any employee who—(1) takes leave in accordance with this Act[.]” *Id.* § 5104.

9 62. Defendants violated the EPSLA by a) failing to pay Ms. Flanders the leave; and b)
10 terminating her for using the leave.

11 63. The EPSLA incorporates the remedies for FLSA violations, including damages,
12 liquidated damages, fines and penalties. *Id.* § 5105.

13 64. Defendants’ violation of the EPSLA was committed without good faith.

14 65. Thus, Defendants owe Plaintiff two weeks of regular pay under the EPSLA, plus an
15 equal additional amount as liquidated damages.

16 66. Defendants further owe Plaintiff economic damages (i.e. lost wages and benefits) for
17 the unlawful termination, plus an equal amount as liquidated damages.

18 67. Plaintiff is further entitled to equitable relief as determined by the Court.

19 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION – VIOLATION OF ARIZONA PAID SICK**
20 **TIME LAW**

21 68. By reference hereto, Plaintiff hereby incorporates the preceding paragraphs.

22 69. Arizona has adopted a Paid Sick Time law, A.R.S. §§ 23-371, *et seq.*

23 70. A.R.S. § 23-364(B) states:

24 No employer or other person shall discriminate or subject any person to retaliation
25 for asserting any claim or right under this article, for assisting any other person in
26 doing so, or for informing any person about their rights. Taking adverse action
27 against a person within ninety days of a person’s engaging in the foregoing activities
28 shall raise a presumption that such action was retaliation, which may be rebutted by
clear and convincing evidence that such action was taken for other permissible
reasons.



- 1 E. Awarding Plaintiff compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by the jury;
2 F. Awarding Plaintiff statutory and liquidated and treble damages in an amount to be
3 determined by enforcement of the federal and state statutes herein;
4 G. Awarding Plaintiff pre- and post-judgment interest, the costs of this action, and reasonable
5 attorneys' fees as provided by the statutes providing the causes of action cited herein; and
6 H. Granting such other and further relief, including equitable relief authorized by the cited
7 statutes, as this Court deems necessary and proper.

8 Respectfully submitted on this 3rd day of December, 2021,

9 CARDEN LIVESAY, LTD.

10 By: s/Joshua W. Carden
11 Joshua W. Carden
12 *Attorney for Plaintiff*
13 *Krystle Joy Flanders*
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